by the soldier.

The Minie ball is manufactured out of cold lead by machine of American invention, now in use at the Watervillet Arseval, where the greatest activity in producing them now prevails. Many thousands are made daily by this machine, which produces balls of other shapes also, by merely changing the dies or moulds in which they are compressed. The machine was purchased from the inventor by the Government, and there are but two others like it in existence. One of these was most foolishly presented to the Japanese, from whom it will be quite likely to pass into European hands. The other was made by order of the traitor Floyd, as a preparation for the rebellion then hatching. It had been very nearly completed when the attack on Fort Sumter waked up the North to arms. The citizens of Troy, where it was being made, took possession of the uncompleted machine, and it passed by purchase from the owner to the State of New-York. This incident shows how deliberately the slave rebellion had

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the path of the Minié ball is straight onward, more like anarrow than an ordinary spherical ball, and that it kills at twice the distance of the musket. Windage is destroyed; there is an absence of all oscillation in the bore of the gun; and, as the old motion of rotation is superseded by another around an axis lying in the vertical plane of fire, the same pointed portion of the ball is always kept in front. When thus moving front foremost, it experiences less resistance from the air than spherical balls of the same caliber; and, though it may leave the gun with less velocity, yet at a short distance its velocity will be greater. Its pointed form also gives it greater power of penetration. The annals of military sur-gery are full of evidences of the havoe which these balls make upon the human frame. A practiced marksman using the Minié ball, will hit the mark nine times out of ten at a distance of 600 yards, that is, when firing deliberately, and free from the hurry and excitement attendant on battle. On such occasions, it is well ascertained that men load and fire too rapidly, the mistake being made that victory is to be secured by the number of discharges, instead of by the cool deliberation with which their fire is delivered. Schools of practice are most important to teach our men to fire All our great naval victories during the war with England were the result of firing low. It dismasted their frigates, swept their decks, and bulled them so completely, as to make them fit only to be burned. The British fired high: and hence the rigging of our ships was damaged, while our men suffered but little. At Bunker Hill, where the slaughter of the British was terrible, the Americans were directed to aim at their waistbands. There seems to be a natural propensity in all raw troops to fire too high, which can be cure only by therough practice in camp, or by more disastrous experience in actual conflict.

It is admitted in military circles that the Minié ball, by its superior execution, will insure a change of tactics. An inferior marksman is converted in a moment into a good one. That army, therefore, which is best supplied in this way, will possess a decided advantage over an opposing force. Combats may be carried on at a greater distance than formerly, and will be more murderous, but they will be more quickly decided. General Paixans, referring to this matter, observes that cannon, when penetrating a column and overcoming substantial obstacles, or when at a considerable distance, will doubtless retain its ancient superiority; but the fire of marksmen against batteries must have the most fearful effect. At 650 yards, for instance, almost every shot will take effect on the horses and men attached to a battery, which must in consequence be speedily silenced. But he admits that such battery can be protested by its own body of marksmen.

# BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From The New American Cyclopadia.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland County, Vt., April 23, 1813. His father was a native of the State of New-York, and a physician of considerable reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen Arnold was but little more than two menths old. The widow, with her infant and a two menths old. The widow, with her infant and a daughter only eighteen months older, retired to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. At the age of lifteen her son, who had received a good common school education, desired to prepare for college; but his family proving unable to bear the requisite expense, he left the farm, determined to earn his own living, and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet making, at which he worked a year and a half, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, when his health became worked a year and a half, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, when his health became so impaired with the severity of the labor that he abandoned the occupation altogether. He has often, since, said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the workship. He now entered the Academy at Brandon, as a student, and remained there a year. His mother, about this time, was married to Mr. Granger, of Outerio County, N. Y., to whose son her daughter had been married. Young Douglas removed with his mother to Canandaigus, and entered as a student the anademy of that place, in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Mesers. Hubbell, at the same time that he pursued his academical course, having finally adopted

pursued his academical course, having finally adopted that as his profession.

In the Spring of 1833 he went to the West in search of an eligible location in which to establish himself as a lawyer. At Cleveland he was detained the whole Sammer by severe illness, after his recovery frem which he went to Cincinnanti, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, the went to Cincinnanti, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill. At Jacksonville, he found his funds reduced to 37½ cents, and accordingly walked to Winchester, a little town 15 miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a school teacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auction sale of a decased trader. The auctioneer was without a clerk to keep the account of the sale, and perceiving that Mr. Donglas, who stood among the spectators, looked like a man who could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in that capacity. Mr. Donglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services \$6.

With this capital in hand he promptly opened a

consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services \$6.

With this capital in hand he promptly opened a school, and obtained forty pupils, whom he taught for three months at \$3 a quarter, devoting his earnings to the study of some law books which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday afternoons practicing in petty cases before the Justice of Peace of the town. In March, 1834, he opened an office and began practice in the higher Courts, for which, after examination, he had obtained license from the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was remarkably successful at the bar, as may be inferred from the fact that within a year from his admission, while not yet \$22 years of age, he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General of the State. This office he resigned in Decomber, 1835, in consequence of having been elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of Morgan County. He took his seat in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land-Office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839.

Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839.

In November, 1837, Mr. Douglas received the Democratic nomination for Congress, although he was uncratic nomination for Congress, although he was under twenty-five years of age, and consequently ineligible. He however attained the requisite age before
the day of election, which was the first Monday in
Angust, 1838. His Congressional district was then
the most populous one in the United States, and the
canvass was conducted with extraordinary zeal and
emergy. Upward of 36,000 votes were cast, and the
Whig candidate was declared to be elected by a maemergy. Upward of 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candidate was declared to be elected by a majority of five only. A number of ballots sufficient to have changed the result were rejected by the canvasters, because the usine of Mr. Doughas was incorrectly spelled. After this defest, which under the circumstances was elaimed by his friends as a victory, Mr. Doughas devoted himself exclusively to his protession until 1840, when he entered into the famous presidential campaign of that year with so much arder that he traversed the State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than two hundred political gatherings. To his exerctions was ascribed the adherence of Himois at that election to the Democratic party. In Dec., 1840, Mr. Doughas was appointed Secretary of State of Hilmois. In Feb. 1841, he was elected by the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned in 1843 to accept the Democratic hominarion for Congress, which was urged upon him agains his known wishes on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could be elected. After a spirited canvass Mr. Doughas was chosen by upward of 400 majority. He was reelected in 1841 by a majority of 1,901, and again in 1846 by nearly 3,000 majority, He did not, however, take his seat under the last election, having in the mean time, been chosen to the

Senate of the United States for six years from March

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas was

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Doughs was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, maintained that our title to the whole of Oregon up to hat 54° 40° was "char and unquestionable." He declared that "he never would, now or hereafter, yield as one such of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other Government. He advocated the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint occupation; of establishing a Territorial Government over Oregon, protected by a sufficient military force; and of putting the country at once in a state of preparation, so that if war should result from the assertion of our just rights, we might drive "Great Britain lorce; and of putting the country at once in a state of preparation, so that if war should result from the assertion of our just rights, we might drive "Great Britain and the last vestiges of Royal authority from the Continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean bound Republic." He decided the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a system of inter-ul improvements in the States, though he maintained the constitutionality and expediency of improving rivers, harbors, and navigable waters, and advocate d a scheme of tunings duties for that purpose, to be levied and expended by the local authorities. He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of a law extending the maritime and sdains, by urisdiction of the Federal courts over the great chain of Northern lakes, having reported the bill as a member of the Juniciary Committee, and put it upon its passage, when a lakes, having recasy Committee, and put it upon its passage, when a
member of the House of Representatives. He was
among the earliest advocates of the annexation of
Texas, and after the treaty for that object had failed
in the Senate, he was one of those who introduced
propositions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a substitute for that treaty. As
Chairman of the Committee on Territories in 1846, he
reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one
of the United States of America, and he vigorously,
sostained the Administration of President Polk in the of the United States of America, and he vigorously, sustained the Administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterward in the Samat he provided and americally or that act. As Chairman of the Terriborial Commistee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterward in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried
through the bills to erganize the T rritories of Minnesota, Oregon, New-Mexico, Utab, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission
into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Oregon. So far as
the question of Slavery was involved in the
organization of Territories and the admission
of new States, he early took the position that
Congress should not interfere on the one side
or the other, but that the people of each Terribory and
State should be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. In accordance
with this principle, he opposed the "Wilmot Provico"
when first passed in the House of Representatives in
1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating
\$3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty
of peace with Mexico, and afterward in the Senate-1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating \$3.000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, and attenward in the Senate when offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1848, however, he effered an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compremise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted in 1820, and extended through Texas in 1845, prohibiting Slavery in all the territory north of the parallel of 36-30, and by implication recognizing its existence south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the Senate by a decided majority, receiving the support of every Southern, together with several Northern Senators, but was defeated in the House of Representatives by nearly a sectional vote.

The refusal of the Senate to adopt the policy of Congressional prohibition of Slavery in all the Territories, and the rejection in the House of Representatives of the proposition to extend the Missouri Compronise to the Pacific Ocean, gave rise to the sectional signation of 1849-50 which was temporarily quieted by the leafse

Pacific Ocean, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which was temporarily quieted by the lexis-ation known as the comprom se measures of 1850. Mr. Douglas supported these measures with zeal and vigor, Douglas supported these measures with zeal and vigor, and on his return to his home in Chicago, finding them se-sailed with great violence, he defended the whole series in a speech to the people (Oct. 24, 1850), which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever made. In this speech he defined the principles on which the compromise acts of 1850 were founded, and upon which he subsequently defended the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in these words: "These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle that every people ought to possess the right of framing and regulating their own internal concerns and donestic institutions in their own way. These things regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way. . . These things are all confided by the Constitution to each state o decide for itself, and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the Territories."

Mr. Douglas was an unsuccessful candidate before the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, for the nomination for the Presidency. On the 30th ballot he received 92 votes, the highest number given to any candidate on that ballot, out of a total of

At the Congregational Session of 1853-54, he reported from the Committee on Territories the celebrated bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebras-ka, which effectually revolutionized political parties in the United States, and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties became arrayed the Democratic and Republican parties became arrayed against each other. The pussage of this bill caused great excitement in the Free States of the Union, and Mr. Douglas, as its author, was widely and vehemently denounced, and in many places was hanged and burned in effigy. The whole controversy turned on the provision repealing the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Douglas maintained to be inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories. After repealing the Missouri restriction, the bill declared it to be the "true intent and meaning of the act, not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exlegislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to ex-clude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institu tions in their own way, subject only to the Consistention of the United States." Whatever diversity of tions in their own way, subject only to the Consistent tion of the United States. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to the correctness of this principle and the propriety of its application to the Territorios, it must be admitted that Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it under all circumstances, and defended it whenever assailed or violated.

In 1856, he was again a candidate for the Presidential nondination before the Democratic National Convention at Cinciunsti. The highest vote he received was on the sixteenth ballot, which stood: For Mr. Buchanan, 168; for Mr. Douglas, 121; for Mr. Casa, 6.

In the Congressional session of 1857-78, he denounced and opposed with energy and ability the Lecompton Constitution, upon the distinct ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will.

Before the adjournment of that session of Congress, he returned home to vindicate his action before the

Before the adjournment of that session of Congress, he returned home to vindicate his action before the people of Illinois in one of the most exciting and well-contested political canvasses ever known in the United States. He had to encounter the determined hostility of the Federal Administration, and all its patronage, and the powerful opposition of the Republican party. But he succeeded in carrying the election of a suffi-cient number of State Senators and Representatives to cient number of State Senators and Representatives to secure his return to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1859, by 4 votes for him to 46 for Abraham Lincoln, his able and distinguished opponent. It was manifest, however, by the popular vote for certain State officers who were chosen simultaneously with the members of the Legislatpre, that a majority of the people were opposed to Mr. Douglas. The Republican candidate for Superintendant of Common Schools received 124,566 votes; the Douglas candidate for the same office, 122,413; and the Buchanan or Administration candidate, 5,173. During the whole of that contest he maintained and defended the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously proclaimed it in Congress.

it in Congress.

Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate (Feb. 23, 1859) he avowed and defended the same doctrine when assailed by several of the ablest Senators of the Demo-

eratic party.

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful in pro-Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful in promoting the local interests of his own State during his Congressional career. To him, more than to any other individual, is Illinois indebted for the magnificent grant of lands which seemed the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and contributed so much to restore the credit and develop the resources of the State. He has always been a warm supporter and advocate of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, having been a member of the various select Committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those Committees.

Mr. Douglas's views in regard to our foreign relations have seldom been in accordance with the policy of the Administration. He opposed the treaty with England, limiting the Oregon Territory to the 49th parallel, contending that England had no rights on that coast, and that the United States should never re-

England, limiting the Oregon territory of peace costs and that the United States should never reconst, and that the United States should never reconst, and that the United States should never rewith Mexico on the ground that the boundaries were with Mexico on the ground that the provisions in regard to the Indians could never be executed. The change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to in regard to the Indians. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to the Indians, the opposed the faith of the United States things, that it pledged the faith of the United States things, that it pledged the faith of the United States where to annex, colonize, or exerting the declared that be did not desire to annex that He declared that be did not desire to annex that routes must be kept open as highways to the A crican possessions on the Pacific, that the time work come when the United States would be compelled to occupy when the United States would be compelled to occupy when the United States would be compelled to occupy when the United States would be compelled to occupy the treaty of peace and the United States would be compelled to occupy when the United States would be compelled to occupy the United States would be compelled to

acquisition of Cuba whenever the island can be ob-

tained consistently with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States. Mr. Douglas was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Marthe D. Mautio, daughter of Col. Robert Martin of Rokingham County, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19, 1853. He was again married, November 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts of Washington, D. C., Second Controller of the

The subsequent biography of Mr. Douglas is sufficiently fresh in the mind of every reader to require no minute recapitulation here. Its more important particulars were detailed in an article upon the subject in the leading columns of yesterday morning's TRIBUNE. It should, however, here be repeated that he has been thoroughly faithful to the Union, and ready to devote everything to the sacred duty of preserving the integrity of the Republic.

### INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 27, 1861. As the telegraph will have informed you, the Hon. M. F. Conway was renominated for Congress by the State Republican Convention. He will surely be elected. As Mr. Conway had 37 out of 53 votes, and Mr. Parrot, his chief competitor, could secure but 15, the latter, after a cancus, did not permit his name to go before the Convention, and a few candidates of moderate caliber, secured the odd votes among them. Kansas could not send a more determined champion of the Government or faithful advocate of Republican prin-

Government or faction advocate of hep-tackapate ciples than Conway. His colleagues in the House can safely tru-t him with the most responsible tasks.

Here the war spirit is rife. The nation of flag flutters to the breeze on more than one lotty point, and the scream of the fife and the rattle of the drum was constant. scream of the fife and the rattle of the drum are con-stant. Squads of recruits, with glittering gms and bayonets, are wheeling and marching about, and mat-ters look as it old '56 had broken loose again. But little apprehension is entertained of a Border Ruffian Missouri invasion. Most of people think they dare not and I suspect the remainder secretly wish they would try it. There are a few of the old sores not altogether healed over.

hogether healed over. A few days ago a Government train of fifteen of the enormous, six-yoke, plain wagons was stopped by the State Marshal, Mr. McDowell, at Topeka, and taken, State Masshal, Mr. McDowell, at Topeka, and taken, for the time being, under the cognizance of that functionary and the Governor. Some little excitement prevailed on the rumor that they had four hundred rifles on board. The facts are about these: The train was on its way to Deer Creek, beyond the South Ferks of the Platte, with presents for the Indians, as per treaty made last year. Among these presents were four hundred firearms. The propriety of putting these arms in the hands of the wild Indians at this time, when they ramble about in their wild way over many when they ramble about in their wild way over many degrees of latitud- and longitude, and with no kind of supervision over them, does not strike some of our people very torcibly. It looks still worse when we people very forcibly. It looks still worse when we reflect that nearly all the military post, are abandoned. The object of the authorities in stopping the train was, I understand, merely to ascertain whether its object

The object of the authorities in stopping the train was, I understand, merely to ascertain whether its object really was what it purportep to be.

One thing struck me as rather strange. They were reported to have come van Kanena City, and how the fire-enters had permitted them to carry atms into Kanena seemed inexplicable. I went to those in charge of the train and inquired how they got through Kanena-City without molestation.

"We didn't," was the response. "They searched every wagon, and examined all the guns, but as they are only flint-locks of a very poor kind, they d—d them, and said they didn't want them, and whether they were for the Indians or the abolitionists of Kanenas, they didn't care; if the folks up here intended using guns at al', they would rather they would have that kind than any other."

A great deal of diseatisfaction exists because the Governor refuses to take the greater part of the force already organized, and issues commissions to those who are his friends, or may be made so, to raise companies, which only will be accepted. The volunteer soldiers have been in the habit of electing their own company and regiment officers, and taking this power from them, especially in the way it is done, causes intense dissatisfaction. especially in the way it is done, causes intense dissatis-

Intelligence has just reached here of the death of Ellsworth, and the great flag at the foot of Massachusetts-street droops at half mast. The fall of this brave man is like the first beavy droppings before the great thunderstorm, in which individuality will be lost. Today a sympatry for his fate swells the heart of millions. There are mutterings of vengeance, too. Alas, there are other things to think of besides vengeance, and it belowers the result of a great nation not to fact for

are other things to think of besides vengeance, and it behooves the people of a great nation not to fight for vengeance but for right.

Crops of all kinds look beautiful and luxuriant.
The weather has been most propitions. The blessings of the righteous must have come with the seed to the

The Indian frontier is quiet. Some Puebla Indians and Mexicans are at Cedar Bluffs, firty miles west of

and Mexicans are at Cedar Bluffs, fifty miles west of Salina, but the party is peaceable, and merely hunting. The wild Indians seem to be moving backward and forward from the gold-signing settlements to the frontiers of Eastern Kansas. So far, they profess to be peacable and devoted to the Government.

I have just seen a paragraph, recently telegraphed, which intimetes that Gov. Black has been in correspondence with Gen. Harney, relative to a contemplated attack by the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and others, on the Fawness; and it is intimated that the whites are to aid the Pawness. I fervently hope nothing will be done to provoke a quarrel between the whites and the former tribes, on account of any quarwhites and the former tribes, on account of any quar-rel they may have with the latter. I have the best rel they may have with the latter. I have the best personal knowledge of the causes of this Indian difficulty, and have no hesitation in saying that the Pawnees are entirely to blame. They were down on the head waters of the Kansas River, all last Fall and Summer, stealing ponies from the wild tribes, and the Kaws. On more than one occasion I net bands of these Pawnee rascals, on foot, with laryette twisted on their arms, and their weapons on their backs. They have always been the very worst Indians of thierezion. have always been the very worst Indian of thierezion. They scalped some Arapahoes, and also some Kaws and Cheyennes, although some of the latter carried off a few of these grizzly, trophics from these muranding thieves. It is possible that the had blood engendered hast year may lead to difficulties between them, but I fervently hope that nothing will be done to provoke any needless hostility between the whites and these powerful tribes at this time. If it is necessary to interfere let it only be in a proper spirit fairly to adjust the causes of difficulty between them.

CROP PROSPECTS IN KANSAS.-All accounts from Kansas indicate that the growing crop of wheat will be a good one. The following note is a fair sample of many from that section. This comes from Sabotha, Nemaba Co., Kansas. It says "the wheat crop is very promising now; the heavy rains of the last three weeks have given it a heavy thick growth and a healthy look. Judging from present appearances we will have an extra crop."

PEACHES.-We don't know as we shall smell peaches this summer. We have no hopes of tasting them if we should get the scent, as the probable price will transcend our ideas of propriety in an economical sense. We have not chanced to see a peach-blossom this year. Perhaps somebody has, and perhaps somebody will have peaches. If there is any such body we should like to know if it is a terrestrial or a celestial body. It is not a local body of this vicinity. A writer in the Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, don't give any flatter ing hope of peaches in that great fruit-producing region.

He says:

"The last even respectable crop of peaches was in 1858; and where are the peaches for 1851? Why, there is not the vestige of a bad laft to tell the tale. Thousands of trees, too, have been swept away in the general ruin, not even those in orebard houses escaping. However reluctant we may be to do so, we must admit the fact that the reach is in this section a very uncertain crop. In 1859 the entire crop was destroyed; has year, although the largest half of the flower buds were destroyed, still we had a fair yield along the shores of lake Ontario, from a score or so of miles east of this to Niagara. The past winter it was thought did the work of destruction most effectually, as pretty careful examinations only revealed achive bud in a hundred, while in many cases a sound one could not

MAJOR-GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Your correspondent witnessed an interesting and amusing scene in the Supreme Court, at Boston, in the Wister of 1842, in which the peculiarities and ability of Mr. Batter were most capitally exhibited. The occasion was in this wise: The Court were sitting "in Banc," for the hearing of the argument of law questions, the Chief Justice, the late learned Lemuel Shaw, presiding. With very great ability, the Chief Justice combined a most forbidding, Thurlow-like aspect, when on the bench, and was the terror of young practitioners, not from any real severity or harshness, but from his dark mass of shaggy bair, completely covering his forehead, and his piercing eye, which seemed alike aimed at the fallacy of an argument and the temerity of the luckless wight who should propound it. Four other Judges were on the bench with him, and the bar was crowded with lawyers listening to the silver tones of Prof. Greenleaf, who was arguing the intricate points of a " Boston mill-dam" title.

Suddenly, the door in the rear of the Court-room opened, and there stalked in the formal and pompous Sheriff of Suffolk, two or three jail turnkeys, guaa tall and muscular mulatto, handcuffed-and bringing up the rear, with his head and chest thrown back, eyes directed anywhere and nowhere, and a roll and swing of the most unflinching effrontery, came our redoubt able "BES BUTLER." The party moved slowly around the crowded assemblage inside the bar, and entering a side entrance, took a position immediately in front of the Chief Justice. It was a scene for a Hoga th, and is indescribable. The solemn wonder of the lawyers-the lowering brow of the Chief Justicethe fussy movements among the court officers—the fearful looks, and parti-colored garb of the prisoner; but above all, the subline impudence of Butler, who evidently was generaling the whole performance, was a picture to be seen and copied.

The death-like silence of the Court-room was broken by the Chief Justice with a clap of thunder, " Mr. Butler! Mr. Butler! What means this unseemly intrusion ?"

Butler-(with calm but defiant air)-" It is so intrusion, Mr. Chief Justice! I have a poor client here, brought before your Honors upon return to a writ of habeas corpus. I have waited four days to suit the convenience of the counsel on a water case, at the suggestion of one of your Honors, but I can wait no

Chief Justice-"What motion have you to make, Mr. Butler: this is no time to hear your petition; make your motion and retire."

Butter-" My first motion, Srn, is that those handcuffs be taken off from my client's hands! Chief Justice-(who wanted to vent his wrath on

somebody)-" Mr. Sheriff! why have you brought a prisoner into this Court, handcuffed ? Instantly, let those irons be removed." The Sheriff with great trepidation unlocked his irons

and Butler again addressed the Court. " Now, your Honor, I ask that the petition and re-

turn be read ?" Chief Justice getting wrathy again, for Butler's manner, was new and unprecedented in that Court-they

got used to it afterwards!) " Mr. Butler, this is very remarkable conduct, are you not aware that we are in the midst of the argu ment of an important case ?"

The young atterney from Lowell was in nowise in timidated, but he rose grandly to the occasion. He stated slowly and deliberately his client's case, that he was in prison upon a false and unfounded charge, under warrant issued without inrisdiction, and in contempt of the ordinary forms and process of law. That he claimed the right to be heard at once-without one moment's delay. And then raising his voice, he in a few but stirring words, rehearsed the sacred regard for personal liberty in the old Bay State-the revered character of the writ under which his client had been brought before the Court, and his own professional outh which would not permit him to leave his present place " before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts' till his client's case was heard and decided.

His harsh but eloquent words told upon the Court, the Bar, and the crowded auditory which had gathered in from "Parker's" and "The Trem nt," to whom the news had been communicated, that "Ben Butler was having a fight with Chief Justice Shaw." The "Chief" smoothed his knotted forehead, as the grand old words of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights were read, and leaned forward to catch every syllable. Butler closed somewhat in this fashion:

"No man in Massachusetts, thank God! can be de-prived of his personal liberty, except under the substance as well as the forms of law; but an ignorant Lowell magistrate has seen fit in this case to repeal our Bill of Rights! Every citizen ought to obtain purchase it, completely and without any denials, PROMPLY AND WITHOUT ANY DELAY, and such, your Honors, is the very language of the glorious Constitution of Massachusetts! I ask in the name of that Constitution that my client be heard; ny, I demand it as a

A buzz of applause went round the Court-room, when Butler closed, and folding his arms across his chest he looked as nearly as he can look anywhere, at the Chief-

And although but few of the Boston lawyers present then knew him; and those of his own Circuit, who were present, had a shrewd suspicion that "Ben's client was some guilty fellow who was probably about to escape by one of the young Attorney's "flaws," still the water case was at once adjourned, and Butle had the floor.'

It was almost his first appearance in that Court, but he was often seen there afterward, when a tough case was to be tried, or a rich Corporation to be pumnelled. "ONE WHO WAS THERE."

# REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

(ORIGINAL BODY.)

On Friday the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met by adjournment in the Eleveuth-street

Church met by adjournment in the Eleventh-street Church, the Moderator in the chair.

A communication was read from Mr. T. M. Elder respecting a bequest of \$4,000 made by Mr. — Elder for the Societies connected with Synod, which was referred to a Special Committee.

The letter of James Nell of Edinburgh, in reference to the publication of the works of the Puritan Divines was also referred to a Special Committee.

The letter from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Indian was referred to the Committee on Expaign

and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A Committee was appointed to ascertain the relation

existing between the Synod of the Reformed Prosby-terian Church in this country and the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was

presented setting forth the labors of the missionaries in their different spheres. All had labored with diligence, some with marked success.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions gave a favorable account of the missions gave a favorable account of the missions.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions gave a favorable account of the missionaries engaged in the foreign field. Divine truth was preached and believed through their agency. Several young ladies were desirons to enter the field as missionaries, but the finances of the Board would not at present admit of any increased force. The income for the past year did not come up to the amount required, and considerable discussion took place, in the course of which various plans were suggested by which the funds at the disposal of the Board might be increased, in which Messre. Kennedy, Sloane, Bell, Milligan, Bently, Wilson, and Johnston took part.

The motion to appoint the last Thursday of November as a day of Fasting, and the first Thursday of February as a day of Thanksgiving, came up for consideration, and gave rise to a lengthened discussion. Different days were named, and finally the motion was

ferent days were named, and finally the motion was amended, setting apart the fourth Thursday of August to be observed as a day of Fasting, and the last Thurs-

to be observed as a day of Fasting, and the last Thursday of November as a day of Thanksgiviog, which was almost unanimously adopted.

Reports on the state of the church within their bounds were presented by a number of Presbyteries. The Synod then adjourned.

In the evening a large and respectable congregation assembled to hear the annual sermon on Home Missions, which was preached by Prof. J. M. Willison.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church his official duties yesterday morning.

met yesterday morning in the Eleventh street Church.

he Moderator in the chair.

The Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN proposed a vote of thanks The Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Moderator for his opening sermon, to the Kev. S. O. Wylie for his sermon on Foreign Missions, and to the Rev. J. M. Williem for his sermon on Domestic Missions, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication. Adopted unanimously.

The Symod, after receiving several Presbytery reports, resumed discussion of the resolution on additional testimony against secret societies and Slavery.

The Rev. N. R. Joneston said that the resolution did not extended any electricism of the organic law

The Rev. N. R. Johnston said that the resolution did not contemplate any alteration of the organic law of the church, but only a fuller and more emphatic testimony against serret societies and Slavery.

The Rev. D. SNITH and the Rev. S. CARSLYLE, held that to adopt the amendments to the testimony, would be a violation of the Barrier act, and that it can't be out for adopting by the diverges.

ought to go out for adoption by the churches.
The Rev. A. Streeness said that Synod had no authority either to abridge or add to the testimony.
The Rev. D. Scott said, that it was no new law; neither was it a new term of communion, but only a more distinct expression of the well-known principles of the church, for no member of a scret society or slaveholder, would be admitted to membership in the

church.

The Rev. S. O. WYLLE indorsed the remarks of Mr. Scott, the Rev. J. O. Boyd, the Rev. J. Hannsy, the Rev. H. Glasford, the Rev. J. Sprouli, he Rev. J. M. Wilson, the Rev. J. R.W. Sloane, and the Rev. A. M. Milligan expressed similar opinions on the subject. The amendments were then adopted, and ordered to be invested by the new edition of the Testimony.

The amendments were then acopted, and ordered to be inserted in the new edition of the Testimony.

On the report that about four-lifths of the churches had made a collection for the Theological Library, the Rev. J. S. T. Millions inquired whether the Synod merely recommended or ordered the collection to be taken, for if Synod had the right to order a collection, he thought it had also the right to go further, and covered the result to over

compel the people to give.

The Rev. J. M. Milligan said he thought that some directions should be given by Synod to members of the church who might desire to volunteer and uppoid the Government now broken in fragments. This statement produced some sensation, and about twenty members were to seek. One speaking above all the others. bers rose to speak. One speaking above all the others, got the floor and declared that the statement just made was not correct, that the Government was not in fragments. He held it never was stronger than now, and was bound to crush all rebellion, North and South.

[Great cheering.]
The Synod adjourned till Monday morning

#### CITY ITEMS.

Young Men's Christian Association .- The New-

York Young Men's Christian Association have taken measures to supply the religious wants of the volunteers passing through or quartered near this city, and to give a practical direction to the sympathies of Christian patriots in behalf of the noble defenders of our Union. It is proposed to publish at once a Soldier's Religious Manual, for gratuitous circulation, containing appropriate selections of scripture, prayers, hymns, etc., and adapted to private, social and public worship; to sustain religious meetings in the different barracks and camps on week evenings; to visit and counsel soldiers coming from other places; to extend courtesies and administer comfort, and, in short, act the part of Christian brothers in every practicable way. The co-operation of the Churches, as well as of all good citizens, will not be danied the Association in the fulfilment of this most merciful mission. At a mass meet-ing to be held next Thursday evening, at Cooper Institute, under the auspiles of the Young Men's Institute, under the auspiles of the Christian Association, the public will Institute, under the auspiles of the Young Men's Christian Association, the public will have an opportunity to indorse the project above referred to. Among the gentlemen expected to take part in the exercise on this occasion are Henry Ward Beecher, William Curtis Noyes, Prof. Hitchcock, William E. Dodge, Dr. Tyng, Theodore L. Cuyler, and John B. Googh.

The Committee appointed to superingend the operations of the Association in this new field, have issued the following circular:

The Committee appointed to supering the the operations of the Association in this new field, have issued the following circular:

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City recognize, in the events of the hour, the pressing need of prompt provision for the spiritual as well as the temporal wants of our noble Volunteers. In order to meet such necessity, the Association has organized a system of visitation datashotten and missionary service among the soldsers quartered in and near the city. The members who perform this work sermedy desire the cooperation of those "lyved core at home" who feel disposed to partially answer their own prayers, by advicing us of the names, companies and regiments of such soldiers as they may wish us to call upon and befriend while in New-York, extraorder to the Seat of War. We therefore solicite communications as will be of use in directing the attention of the Committee to Individual cases where Christian counsel and counteries would be desirable or acceptable. Address any member of the following Committee, Box No. 1,218, P. O. New-York City.

The Press, generally, see requested to copy this chemist.

GHEAD B. NASH,

STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr. No. 120 Broadway.

Aquatic .- Boat-builders throughout the country adjacent to the seaboard or the lakes, are at this time reaping the profits of their annual harvest. Some of the larger firms turn out every Spring 100 boats-yawls, row-boats, washboard boats, double headers, surf-beats, clinker-built boats, captain's gigs, quarter-boats, launches, barges, wherries, and numerous other varieties of model and construction known to aquatic people.

Ingersoll, the Tont-builder, yesterday closed his third annual exhibition. Among 130 boats intended for various purposes indicated by their material and form, the more noticeable were the following: A racing club-boat for the Ydrad Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, 45 feet long, and carrying six oars; a similar one for the Conestoga Club, of Laucaster, Penn., 30 feet long, and carrying four oars; another of the same sort for the Pioneer Club, of Albany, 35 feet long, and carrying four oars; a sea-going affair, intended for the coast of Africa, named the "Manje," large enough to carry a large company through rough water, built for the Missionaries of the Presbyterians Board, being on the surfboat principle, with rocker keel; the Haleyon and other common row-boats; a first class launch, and a small

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS .- The Hamburg Mail teamer Saxonia, Capt. Ehlers, left yesterday for Southampton, Havre and Humburg, with two bundred and thirty-five passengers, including those in the steerage. Among the passengers is General Robert Halsey, of Ithaca. The British Mail steamer Etna, Capt. Anderson, also sailed for Liverpool, with sixty-two cabin passengers, and two hundred and sixty-two in the steerage. The British steamer Vigo, Capt. Halescraw, left, for Liverpool, with a large freight, but no passengers. The Ariel sailed for Aspinwall. Among the passengers was General Nye, who goes out to Nevada. A large number of his friends accompanies him to the steamer, and the General made a brief farewell speech. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, was also on board on the way to California.

BOARD OF COUNCILNES.-The Board held an adourned meeting on Friday afternoon, Mr. Jones, the President, in the chair. The special order of the evening being the report in favor of accepting the proposi tion to the Commissioners of the Land-Office to pur-chase the interest of the State in the West Washington Market and Lowber property, and the piers near the foot of Hubert streat, at the sum of \$300,000, was taken up and adopted, I7 yeas to 3 mays. By the terms of the proposition the acceptance by the Common Council was required before the 1st of June. A resolation was adopted to appropriate \$250 to purchase a horse and wagon for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of Requirs and Supplies.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

LETTERS TO THE SECENED STATES,-Although Postmaster-General Blair has proclaimed a suspension of the mail service in the rebellious States, there was no perceptible change yesterday in the number of letters received at the New-York Post-Office, directed to Southern townships. A FLAG FOR THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS .- Natives

of Vermout now residing in this city, intend to present a stand of colors to the Vermont Regiment soon to arrive here, and for that purpose have got up a dollar subscription. Mr. B. Murray, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, is Treasurer of the Fund.

THE PRIZE VESSELS .- The District Attorney has filed a libel against the ship North Carolina, whose seizure was reported a few days ago. On Saturday parties in interest in the prize bark Octavia received information from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had given an order for the release of that ves-

THE NEW NAVAL OFFICER .- Mr. George A. Den nison, the new Naval Officer at this port, commenced

SERMON ON THE WAR.-Rev. J. E. Rockwell of the Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn will repeat, this morning, by special request, the eloquent sermon on the subject of the war, which be preached a few weeks since.

SALE OF PRIZES BY MARSHALL MURRAY .- An offcial announcement of the confiscation of the prizes ship North Carolina, and schr. Crenshaw, has been issued. These vessels were seized in Hampton Roads, while attempting to run the blockade, and brought to this port, and are to be confiscated. Parties interested are required to put in their claims before the 18th of June

THE FORT SUMTER GARRISON ORDERED OFF.-Captain Doubleday has been ordered to Chambersburg. Pa., with the two companies of the Fort Sumter garrison, now at Port Hamilton. They will depart on

MARINE LOSSES FOR MAY .- During the past month forty-three vessels were lost, of which seven were ships, nine were barks, eleven were brigs, and sixteen were schooners. The total value of property lost and missing, was ONE MILLION THREE BUNDERS AND FORTY-TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss.

Excise Commissioners .- The Board of Excise held a meeting on Saturday and granted two licenses storekeepers. The Board adjourned to Monday at 3

RAILROAD CASUALTIES .- Mr. John Mullaney, while RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—Mr. John Mullanoy, while standing on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, at the foot of Serve titleth street, North Biver, looking at a quarral between two mon, was knocked down by a leconotive attached to a trada of care, and run over. One leg was fearfully cruabed, and the other badly fractured. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Mr. Mullanoy lives in First avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. He is owner of the sloop Lady of the Leke of Brooklyin, now lying at the foot of Seventy first street, North River.

Asron Lery, a boy b years of age, was run over on the corner of Madison and Pear's streets, by car No. 32 of the Second avenue line, driven by Owen Morris, end it is feared, fatally injured. One of his legs was most rightfully crashed, beated which, there were bodily injuries. He was aben to the New-York Hospital. Morris, the car-driver, was arrested by odisor Fellemon of the Fourth Ward, for reckless driving, and heid to await an examination.

ARREST OF A SHOPLIFTER, AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Early on Saturday morning Henry Bases, alias "Frenchy," a well-known shoplifter, with an accomplice, entered the store of Mr. Iohn S. Sarson, No. 11 Platt-street, under pretense of wishing to make a purchase, and succeeded in escaping with \$106 worth of fine pocket cutlery. He was afterward discovered in Division street, by Detective Smith, and arrested an suspicion. At a later bour, when Mr. Sarson went to head-quarters to report the loss, he was not a livid astonished and pleased to find the shoplifier, as also his atolen property. The someof was taken before Justice Osbora, and committed for kiral. The picture of the accused adorns the request gallery.

#### NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Election for Alderman.—The election for an Alderman of the First Ward, Jersey City, on Friday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ald. West. Clark, resulted in the election of Andrew Barrickle, Democrat, by 23 majority over James L. Ogden, Republican.

POLICE REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS .- The City Council of Hobeken, at their last meeting, made the following Police removals and appointments: Removed.-F. McDonough, Chief; Peter Clayton and J. M. ored. F. McDonougn, Chief; J. Idell and Mr. Mero-on, Patrolmen. orinted.-W.m. H. Gelston, Chief; J. Idell and Mr. Mero-Patrices, Patrice W. H., Gelston, Chief; J., 1981; and ditis. Patroimen.

The change is said to have been made on political grounds.

SUICIDE AT HACKENSACK .- Mr. Henry E. Banta SUPICIFE AT HACKENSACK.—MP. Heftry E. Batter, an old resident of Hackensack, cummitted suicide between I and 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The manner of committing this melancholy act was very possibler. He had rowed out into the midole of the Hackensack River, near the new bridge, and having tited a large stome to a rope and fastened one end of it to the boat, he then, by a double timber hitch, fastened the rope to his right leg and west everhound. No cause is amigned for the commission of the rash deed.

UNIFORMS YOU THE POLICE.—The police force in Jersey City have been notified by Mayor Van Vorst that they must provide themselves with a uniform similar to that worm by the New-York police.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JCNR 1:—Before Judge McCuns.
IMPORTANT INDICTMENTS PRESENTED BY THE GRAND

The Grand Jury for the May term came in Court to

The Grand Jury for the May term came in Court today, and after presenting a few indictments, were discharged for the term. They have been in session for
the past few days, night and day, for the purpose of
investigating corporation matters and other business of
an important character, which the District-Attorney
had prepared for them. They were in session last
night until 9 o'clock.

The indictments presented to-day are doubtless of
startling character; but the particulars are necessarily
withheld until the arrect of the parties indicted. The
rumor is that some prominent officials have been in
dicted by the Grand Jury for corruption, bribery, or
maffensance in office. The Court, in discharging the
Grand Jury, returned sincere thanks for the earnest attention paid to the interests of the public. It was a
matter of gratification, that even in these exciting
times, a body of citizens felt disposed to guard against
evil-doers and dangerous parties.

Judge McCunn to-day made some very material
changes with regard to Court officers. About half of
the Court officers were removed, including the Capitain
of the corps, Mr. Woolridge, and as many new appointments were made in their stead. The removals were
made on political grounds, or rather to enable the

olitical counds, or rather made on political grounds, or rather to enable the Judge to place his personal friends in office. The Judge excused himself by stating, that he was compelled to make these changes, in order to fulfil his obligations to political friends. All the court officers under Recorder Barnard and Judge Russell, have now been removed since the first of January, with the exception of old Dougherty, the doorkeeper.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUNE 1 .- Before

UNITED STATES CHECUIT COURT—JUNE 1.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.

IMPORTANT INDIA-RUBBER DECISION.

Conrad Poppens eisen agt. Oscar Fulke, et al.—This was unit on what is known to the trade as the "tin foil" patent on which the p tindis had prayed for a preliminary injunction. A decision was rendered on Saturday in the presence of a small army of India-Rubber iswyers, denying the injunction on the ground that the reissened patent enhanced more than the original cisim. The connect for the paintiff made an ineffectual attempt to induce the Court to order the defendants to keep an account and the security for the profits made by them pending the litter gation. gation.
George D. Sargeant, George Gifford, C. M. Keller, and E. W. Stoughten for plaintif: J. W. Ashmead, Leon Abbott, and W. J. A. Fuller for defendant.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TREE-JUNE 1.-Before June Court Suprementant and Allen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TREM—JUNE 1.—Before Juntices CLERKE, SUPHERLAND and ALLEN,
A DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The People ex rel. Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker,
appelants, assinst The Board of Supervisors of the County
of New York, respondents.

In November, 1853, the appellants made an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the
respondents to convene and rake by tax the sum of \$180,820 23
to definy expenses alleged to have been incurred by the Commissioners of Records under a contract made with the appellants to
collate, pitt, and bind the Indexes of the Records in the office
of the Register of the City and County of New York. The maiter was heard before Mr. Justice Ingraham, who rendered a
decision derving the application of the appellants.

The decision was appealed from, and the case was argued in
February last, in connection with the case of McSpedon agt
Haws, before reported.

The Court affirmed the report of Justice Ingraham.
J. W. Edmonds and Jus. T. Brady for appellants; A. R. Lawrence, ir. for respondents.

CHARKERS—JUNE 1.—Before Justice Ingraham.

Sensuel Enoch agt. Herman Ernst — Where a party
has been once arrested and zeld to bail, and has been discharged
with Court for insufficiency in the sufficient has been discharged

has been once arrested and seld to bail, and has been discharged by the Court for insufficiency in the shidsvits, he should not be again arrested in the same action. Motion granted with \$16 costs.
Wm. M. Mallory agt. Myron H. Clark, &c.—Motion denied.
Dibblee agt. Myers. The cause must go back to referee for statement of the facts found by him.

SUPERIOR COUNT-GENERAL TERM-JUNE L-Before all

the Justices.

Aaron Hayden et al. agt. Peter J. Nevius, et al.,
James W. Page, et al.; Lewis O. Wilson, et al.; New-York
Protestant Church agt. Thomas Hope.—Judgments affirmed,
with costs.

E. Well-Sankett, et al. agt. New-York and New-Haven Radiroad Company: Mars. Rothschild agt. Julius Schubert; Peter
Peterler, et al. agt. John W. Fisher.—Judgments reversed, and
new trial ordered; costs to abide event of each case.
George Daniels agt. The Atlantic Matual Insurance Company.

New trial ordered; costs to abide event.
Will Jelfinghuns agt. The New-York Insurance Company.
Horace Benks, et al. agt. Alexander Maxwell, et al.; Mutual
Bepelit Life Insurance Company agt. The Board of Supervisors;
Alexander Duncan, et al., agt. Jacob Grosche, et al.—Judgments
athrined, with costs.

David Ogden agt. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company,
Judgment en werdlet affirmed, with interest and costs.

Special, Tima, Just 1—Before Justica, Woossey.

ndgment on verdet affirmed, with interest and costs.
Spacial, Tales, Just 1—Before Justice Woodsleys.
Harbook ngt. The Mayor, &c.—Case resettled.
Bonner, et al., ugt. Francuthal—Case and exceptions settled

COURT CALENDAR—For Monnay.

SUPREME COURT—Genoral Term.—Enume
Nos. 68, 2, 1, 2, 20, 72, 78, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 63, 93, 73, 824,
6, 109. SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demarrers.— 5c. 13, 30, 33, 41, 42, 48, 4, 9, 12, 26, 19, 62, 31, 33, 33, 40, 44

40, 46, 47.

SUPPRIME COURT—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 339, 875, 625, 265, 561, 567, 1821, 1269, 1311, 1315;, 1817, 361, 611, 1226, 129, 2, 116, 120, 138, 144.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 1685, 1817, 1818,

1869, 1611, 1157, 533, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1811, 7, 1815, 1815, 1817, Part 41 — No. 1198, 1914, 1885, 1892, 1892, 1892, 1824, 1844, 1846, 1836, 1872, 1848, 1856, 1858, 1869, 1862, 1868, 1868, 1872, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1869, 1862, 1863, 1872, 1889, 1881, 1867, 1210, 858, 1158, 1816, 1817, 1218, Part 11.—No. 177, 295, 881, 383, 1862, 1886, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1372, 1289, 1284, 7387, 3411, 3436.